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UNITED STATES-CHINA MILITARY RELATIONS, 1979-1985:  
ANALYSIS AND CHRONOLOGY

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## PREFACE

This summary and chronology updates United States-China Military Relations, 1979-1985: Analysis and Chronology (ICOD: 30 September 1985) and consists of exchanges of military and military-related delegations that occurred between China and the United States in 1985. The dates, leader, and itinerary of the delegations accompany a brief analysis of each visit. The data, current as of 2 January 1986, were obtained primarily from Chinese media reports.

Military visits are defined as exchanges between officials of the US Department of Defense and the Chinese Ministry of National Defense, and between members of the two countries' armed forces. Military-related visits are defined as exchanges between high-ranking US and Chinese Government leaders including officials of ministerial or cabinet rank whose visits may have had military or strategic significance.

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### SUMMARY

Since 1980, the United States has been willing to assist China in enhancing its military capabilities in selected areas on a case-by-case basis, and China, especially in the last 2 years has expanded its military contacts with the United States as a means of modernizing its defense. While stressing that it will rely on its own resources, China considers the United States an important source for its military modernization. In 1985, the United States and China exchanged 23 military and military-related delegations, the most in any single year since normalization. Of the 23 exchanges, 11 were military and 12 were military-related (see table). These exchanges show the convergence of China's interest in military modernization and US willingness to aid that effort.

The 11 military exchanges of 1985 were either dialogs between the highest-ranking uniformed members of the two countries' armed forces or military modernization-oriented tours. The former exchanges included visits to China by the Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Chief of Staff of the US Air Force, and a visit to the United States by the Commander of the Chinese Navy. Most of the military modernization-oriented exchanges took place in the areas of professional military education, military training, logistics, and defense mapping. The remaining military modernization-oriented exchanges were geared toward weapons technology acquisition. Throughout the year, delegations conducted negotiations for the sale of US weapons and military technology for China's ground, naval, and air forces. In 1985, China purchased five marine gas turbine engines for two yet-to-be-built LUDA Class destroyers, and through the Foreign Military Sales Program, the United States offered to sell China plans and equipment for a munitions factory to produce 155-mm artillery ammunition. Negotiations continued for the sale of other defensive naval equipment and possible US assistance for modernizing China's fighter aircraft.

While China sought to acquire US assistance for its military modernization in 1985, it could not come to terms with the United States over a ceremonial port call by US Navy ships. Plans for the ship visit, originally scheduled for May, became unsettled in April when China said it had received assurances that US Navy ships visiting China would not be nuclear armed. The United States denied that it gave such assurances--reiterating the US policy of neither confirming nor denying whether US ships carry nuclear weapons. A month of subsequent negotiations failed to resolve the issue, and the visit was postponed. The cancellation of this visit was also due to China's concern for appearing to be militarily aligned with the United States in view of its professed "independent foreign policy," and for its image as a leader in the Third World and the Non-Aligned Movement.

The most significant high-level military-related exchanges in 1985 were Chinese President Li Xiannian's July visit to the United States, the fourth meeting between President Reagan and Premier Zhao Ziyang during the 40th anniversary session of the United Nations General Assembly in October, a meeting between US

Secretary of State George Shultz and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, also at the United Nations, and Vice President George Bush's second trip to China in October.

# GLOSSARY

adm	administration	FBIS/China	Foreign Broadcast Information
amb	ambassador		Service, Daily Report: China
asst	assistant	FEER	<u>Far Eastern Economic Review</u>
bur	bureau		(Hong Kong)
CCP	Chinese Communist Party		
chmn	chairman	intl	international
cmdt	commandant	inst	institute
cmn	commission	min	minister, ministry
cmte	committee		
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations	natl	national
CoCom	Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls	NYT	<u>New York Times</u>
corp	corporation	opns	operations
COS	Chief of Staff	pres	president
CPLA	Chinese People's Liberation Army		
CSM	<u>Christian Science Monitor (Boston)</u>	sec	secretary
dep	deputy	SSTC	State Science & Technology Commission
dept	department		
dir	director		
DoD	Department of Defense	TRA	Taiwan Relations Act (1979)

United States-China Military and Military-Related Exchanges:  
1985

MILITARY VISITS	
T	P
Defense Minister/Secretary	-
Defense Vice Min/Asst Sec	1
Armed Forces Chief of Staff	1
Service Branch Chief of Staff	1
Military Orientation	2
Weapons Inspection/Acquisition	1

MILITARY-RELATED VISITS	
T	P
Head of Government*	2**
Vice Head of Government	1
Minister/Cabinet Member/Ambassador	1
Vice Minister	4
Other Military-Related	1

TOTALS	
T	P
Military Visits	6
Military-Related Visits	8
	13
	10

Key: T = Visits from the United States to China  
P = Visits from China to the United States

\* = In China, the President is head of state and the Premier is head of government. In the United States, the President is considered both head of government and head of state.

\*\* = Includes a meeting between President Reagan and Premier Zhao Ziyang at the United Nations.



## CHRONOLOGY

# MILITARY AND MILITARY-RELATED EXCHANGES BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES: 1985

DATE	COUNTRY	T / NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
01/12/85	US	T Gen. John W. Vessey Chmn, Joint Chiefs of Staff	Beijing, Shenyang, Hangzhou, Shanghai, Guangzhou	Vessey is the highest ranking uniformed member of the US Armed Forces to visit China since the establishment of diplomatic relations. Vessey holds 3 days of talks with his counterpart, CPLA Chief of the General Staff Yang Dezhi. The two officers focus discussions on furthering friendly contacts between the two countries' armed forces. The US Embassy in Beijing says the visit is a "soldier-to-soldier" visit and does not include discussions of arms sales or military technology transfers. Vessey tells Yang that US-China military exchanges are "designed to promote peace and understanding, and threaten no third party." Vessey also says that military exchanges must be integrated with military technology cooperation. Yang, who accepts an invitation to visit the United States at a date yet to be determined, tells Vessey that some "difficulties and obstacles" stand in the way of the development of Sino-US relations and that these problems "should be treated seriously." Premier Zhao Ziyang tells Vessey he hopes the US Government will take "practical measures" to improve US-China relations in Pres Reagan's second term. Min of Natl Defense Zhang Aiping holds a "friendly talk" with Vessey. After his meetings in Beijing and a tour of the CPLA Military Academy, Vessey and his delegation tour Shenyang, Hangzhou, Shanghai, and Guangzhou where they view Chinese ground, naval, and air force units.	NYT, 13 Jan 85, p.A12; Washington Post, 15 Jan 85, p.A11; FBIS/China, 14 Jan 85, pp.B1-2; FBIS/China, 15 Jan 85, pp.B1-2; FBIS/China, 16 Jan 85, p.B1; FBIS/China, 18 Jan 85, p.B1; FBIS/China, 23 Jan 85, p.B3.
01/27/85	US	T Melvyn Palsley Asst Sec of the Navy for Research, and Engineering, and Systems	Beijing	Palsley arrives in Beijing for 12 days of talks with CPLA officials to continue negotiations on the possible sale of defensive naval weapons and marine gas turbine engines to China. Palsley and his delegation meet with Min of Natl Defense Zhang Aiping. (In Aug 85, China purchased five General Electric Co. LM2500 marine gas turbine engines.)	Ta Kung Pao (Hong Kong), 31 Jan 85, p.4; FEER, 7 Feb 85, p.8; Peking Informers (Hong Kong), 16 Feb 85, p.7.
02/24/85	US	T Paul Wolfowitz Asst Sec of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs	Beijing	Wolfowitz, in China for a "working visit," has a "friendly talk" with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and exchanges "views on international and bilateral issues of common concern" with Vice Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen. According to the Associated Press, the talks center around hostilities in Kampuchea and along the Sino-Vietnamese border; Wolfowitz asks China to increase its aid to Kampuchean resistance fighters.	FBIS/China, 26 Feb 85, p.B1; NYT, 15 Mar 85, p.A3.

# MILITARY AND MILITARY-RELATED EXCHANGES BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES: 1985

DATE	COUNTRY	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
03/17/85	US	T Michael Armacost Under Sec of State for Political Affairs	Beijing	Armacost holds 3 days of talks which the Chinese describe as "friendly, earnest and helpful to the enhancement of mutual understanding." Armacost meets separately with Vice Premier Yao Yilin, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, and Vice Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen. In addition to exchanging views on bilateral relations, the two sides, according to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, discuss South Asia, the Middle East, Southeast Asia and Central America, as well as the present state of US-Soviet and Sino-Soviet relations. Armacost says that during his talks, there was "a considerable focus on East-West issues and our respective ties with the Soviet Union in light of recent developments there" and that the United States "does not fear an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations." Armacost's visit comes days after the funeral of Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko and the assumption to power of Mikhail Gorbachev.	FBIS/China, 19 Mar 85, p.B1, FBIS/China, 20 Mar 85, p.A1, Washington Post, 18 Mar 85, p.A19, Washington Post, 20 Mar 85, p.A14.
04/12/85	US	T Arthur Hummel Ambassador to China	Beijing	Hummel and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen engage in negotiations to decide whether US Navy ships will pay a ceremonial port call at Shanghai as scheduled. Talks have been ongoing since CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang said on 10 Apr that the United States agreed not to include nuclear armed ships in the port call. Prior to Hu's remarks negotiations had been conducted by the two countries' defense establishments. US policy is not to disclose whether any US Navy vessel carries nuclear weapons. The State Dept denies the United States has given such an assurance to China. [On 13 May the State Dept announced a postponement in the proposed port call by US Navy ships to Shanghai.] Ship visits to China remain under consideration, and both sides continue to discuss the issue through diplomatic channels.	FBIS/China, 11 Apr 85, pp.E1-2, NYT, 11 Apr 85, p.A3, NYT, 7 May 85, p.A6, Washington Post, 14 May 85, p.A13, FEER, 30 May 85, pp.14-15.
04/23/85	US	T MG Perry M. Smith Cmdt, National War College	Beijing	MG Smith leads a 30-member delegation from the National Defense University (NDU) on a tour of the CPLA Military Academy. The delegation consists of faculty and students from NDU's National War College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. The delegation is received by Dep Cmdt Zhang Lin and is briefed on the Academy's organization and curriculum. This is the third exchange between NDU and the CPLA Military Academy. In Apr 79 then-NDU Pres LTG Robert Gard led a delegation to China. CPLA Military Academy Cmdt and Vice Min of Natl Defense Xiao Ke led a delegation to the US in Oct 80.	Information provided by a delegation member.
05/02/85	US	T Unknown unknown position, US Air Force	Beijing	South China Morning Post (Hong Kong) reports discussions between a 21-member US Air Force delegation and Chinese Air Force officials concerning US assistance for modernizing China's F8 fighter aircraft. [The F8, China's latest indigenously designed and built fighter, was first observed	FBIS/China, 3 May 85, p.W4.

# MILITARY AND MILITARY-RELATED EXCHANGES BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES: 1985

DATE	COUNTRY	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
06/03/85	China	Qian Jiadong Chinese Amb to the UN Cate on Disarmament (Geneva)	New York, Washing- ton DC	by the US military during Under Sec of Defense William Perry's Oct 80 trip to China.) Representatives of the two countries' air forces reportedly discuss upgrading the F8 with the APG-69 radar, manufactured by Emerson Electric.	FBIS/China, 7 Jun 85, p.B1.
06/19/85	US	Robert Linhard Acting Sr Dir, Defense Programs & Arms Control, Ofc of the Special Asst to the Pres for National Security Affairs	Beijing	Qian, accompanied by Chinese Amb to the United States Han Xu, leads a Chinese disarmament delegation on a 5-day visit at the invitation of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA). Qian exchanges views on disarmament with Kenneth Adelman, Dir, ACDA. The visit reciprocates Adelman's Jul 84 visit to China	CSM, 18 Jun 85, p.2.
06/25/85	US	Richard T. Kennedy Amb-at-Large; Special Advisor to the Secretary of State for Nonproliferation and Nuclear Energy Affairs	Beijing	Linhard leads a 6-member delegation from the Office of the Special Asst to the Pres for Natl Security Affairs for 3 days of briefings on the proposed Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), or "Star Wars" space weapons research. China has criticized the SDI proposal as a new field for superpower military confrontation, an escalation of the arms race, and an obstacle to arms negotiations.	FBIS/China, 28 Jun 85, p.B2; Washington Post, 29 Jun 85, p.A12.
07/13/85	China	Xin Dianfeng Dep COS for Training, PLA Air Force	Unknown	Amb Kennedy holds 4 days of talks with Vice Premier Li Peng and responsible officials of the SSTC aimed at resolving differences over the dormant bilateral agreement on cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy. [The agreement, initialed during Pres Reagan's Apr 84 visit to China, had not been sent to the US Congress for final approval after more than 1 year, because it lacks a written pledge on nonproliferation. The United States is concerned that China might be assisting Pakistan's nuclear weapons program.] Xinhua reports Kennedy and SSTC officials had a "useful exchange of views" on bilateral nuclear energy cooperation. At the conclusion of his talks in Beijing, Kennedy says "substantial progress" has been made toward ending the deadlock over the nuclear pact. An unidentified US official reportedly says that full agreement with China on a nonproliferation guarantee could be reached by Chinese Pres Li Xiannian's Jul 85 visit to the United States.	Defense Week (Wash., DC), 6 Aug 85, p.5.
07/23/85	China	Li Xiannian Pres, PRC	Niagara Falls, Washing- ton DC, Chicago,	Xin leads a CPLA Air Force training delegation on a 2-week tour of US Air Force training bases.	FBIS/China, 23 Jul 85, pp.B1-2; FBIS/China, 24 Jul 85,

Li's 10-day state visit, the first US visit for a Chinese head of state, reciprocates Pres Ronald Reagan's Apr 84 trip to China. During the visit agreements are signed in four areas: cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy (initialed during Reagan's trip to China), educational and

MILITARY AND MILITARY-RELATED EXCHANGES BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES: 1985

DATE	COUNTRY	T / F	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
08/18/85	China	F	Hu Changfa Dep Dir, Tng Dept, CPLA General Staff Dept	Los Angeles, Honolulu	cultural exchanges, and fisheries. During talks with Reagan, Li notes that Taiwan remains the "main snag" to improved bilateral relations. Li's meetings with Secretary of State George Shultz on international issues are described as "friendly and candid." He also meets with former Secretaries of State Henry Kissinger and Alexander Haig. Li meets with Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. John Vessey for "friendly and frank exchanges of views" which are further described as "significant." Their discussions include the issue of US arms sales to China. Vice Premier Li Peng, who accompanied Pres Li, holds talks with Vice Pres George Bush and Energy Secretary John Herrington, tours numerous nuclear power plants, the Hoover Dam, Nellis AFB, facilities of the Ford Motor Co. and McDonnell-Douglas Corp., and NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory.	pp. B1-9; FBIS/China, 25 Jul 85, p. B2.
08/18/85	China	F	Hu Changfa Dep Dir, Tng Dept, CPLA General Staff Dept	Ft. Benning (Ga.), Ft. Bragg (N.C.), Ft. Irwin (Calif.), San Francisco	Hu leads a CPLA delegation to the first of two scheduled bilateral military training seminars. The 12-day session focuses on combined arms training with individual, unit level, and specialized combined arms training of infantry, artillery, armor, and air force elements through briefings and observing exercises. The CPLA delegation observes ranger unit exercises at the US Army Infantry School, and airborne exercises performed by the 18th Airborne Corps at Ft. Bragg, and inspects the facilities and observes exercises at the US Army National Training Center at Ft. Irwin. The bilateral seminar is a result of discussions held during the 1984 exchange of military training delegations. The second seminar will be held in China in 1986.	Information provided by the US Army Command and General Staff College.
08/25/85	China	F	Zhong Minghua Dep Chief, Ammunition Div, Ordnance Dept, CPLA General Logistics Dept	Savanna IL, Chambersburg PA, New York City, Madison IN, Tooele UT	Zhong leads a 5-member ammunition quality assurance delegation from the CPLA General Logistics Dept on a 2-week tour of six US Army ammunition and logistics facilities, depots, laboratories, and proving grounds. The delegation tours and receives briefings at the US Army Defense Ammunition Center & School and the Savanna Army Depot (Savanna, IL), Letterkenny Army Depot (Chambersburg, PA), Jefferson Proving Ground and Picatinny Arsenal (Madison, IN), and Tooele Army Depot (Tooele, UT). [In Sep 85, the United States offered to sell fuses, primers, detonators, and the plans and equipment for a 155-mm artillery shell factory through the Foreign Military Sales Program.]	"Trip Report: Escort of the PRC Ammunition Quality Assurance Team, 25 August-7 September 1985," 15 Oct 85 (Type-writ-ten.)
09/16/85	US	T	Lawrence F. Ayers Dep Dir for Management	Guangzhou, Wuhan,	China's Natl Bureau of Surveying and Mapping (NBMSM) hosts a DMA delegation for a 14-day official tour of various	Information provided by

# MILITARY AND MILITARY-RELATED EXCHANGES BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES: 1985

DATE	COUNTRY	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
				surveying and mapping facilities and institutes. [ayers led a similar DMA delegation to China in Dec 80.] The delegation meets with officials of the Military Bureau of Surveying and Mapping (MBSM) to negotiate an annex to the US-China Joint Cmsn on Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The annex will provide for cooperative programs between the DMA and the NBSM.	the US Dept of State, Ofc of Cooperative S&T Programs.
10/02/85	China	F Wu Xueqian Min of Foreign Affairs, State Councillor	Guilin, Xi'an, Zhengzhou, Beijing	While attending the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly, Wu meets with Sec of State George Shultz. During their meeting Wu and Shultz "recalled the development of Sino-US relations in recent years and exchanged views on international issues of common concern." China's Permanent Representative to the United Nations Li Luye and China's Ambassador to the United States Han Xu, along with US Under Sec of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost and Asst Sec of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz participate in the meeting.	FBIS/China, 3 Oct 85, p.A1.
10/04/85	US	T Gen. Charles Gabriel Chief of Staff, US Air Force	Beijing, Shenyang, Anshan, Xi'an, Hangzhou, Shanghai	Gen. Gabriel, the first US Air Force Chief of Staff to visit China, holds talks with his counterpart CPLA Air Force Cdr Wang Hai. Gabriel also meets with Min of Natl. Defense Zhang Aiping for an exchange of views on the "furtherance of relations" between the Chinese and US Air Forces. During his 10-day trip, Gabriel tours CPLA Air Force facilities in Beijing, Shenyang, Anshan, Xi'an, Hangzhou, and Shanghai. In Shanghai, CPLA Air Force COS Ma Zhanmin receives Gabriel and his delegation.	FBIS/China, 7 Oct 85, p.B1; FBIS/China, 16 Oct 85, p.B5; China Daily (Beijing), 7 Oct 85, p.3; Ts Kung Pao (Hong Kong), 10 Oct 85, p.4.
10/13/85	US	T George Bush Vice Pres	Beijing, Chengdu, Guangzhou, Shenzhen	Bush makes a 6-day official visit to China, his second trip as Vice Pres. He holds 3 days of talks in Beijing and in Chengdu opens the 4th US consulate in China. Throughout his trip, Chinese leaders reiterate that the Taiwan question continues to pose the "major obstacle" to the growth of Sino-US relations and is the "principle problem" between the two countries. Premier Zhao Ziyang tells Bush there are obstacles which "prevent the proper and full tapping of the potentials" of Sino-US relations. Deng Xiaoping says that problems in Sino-US relations "have been solved to a certain extent, but not completely," and that when the Taiwan question is settled, "Sino-US relations will flow smoothly in every field." Chinese Min of Natl Defense Zhang Aiping,	FBIS/China, 15 Oct 85, pp.B1-8; FBIS/China, 16 Oct 85, pp.B1-3, W1-2; Ts Kung Pao (Hong Kong), 17 Oct 85, pp.1,4.

# MILITARY AND MILITARY-RELATED EXCHANGES BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES: 1985

DATE	COUNTRY	T / F	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
10/21/85	China	F	Zhao Ziyang Premier, State Council	United Nations	Dep Chief of the CPLA General Staff He Qizong, CPLA Air Force Cdr Wang Hai, CPLA Navy Dep Cdr Li Jing, and Vice Min, Natl Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Comn Wu Shaozu are received by Bush at a reception at the US Embassy. Bush also has separate meetings with Vice Premiers Li Peng and Wan Li, CCP General Sec Hu Yaobang, and Natl People's Congress Chmn Peng Zhen.	FBIS/China, 24 Oct 85, p.B1; Washington Post, 24 Oct 85, p.C1; FBIS/China, 14 Nov 85, p.B1.
10/30/85	China	F	Xu Xin Vice Pres, Beijing Inst for Intl Strategic Studies; Dep Chief, CPLA General Staff Dept	Stanford, Washington DC	Premier Zhao makes an 8-day trip to attend celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the United Nations and meets briefly with Pres Ronald Reagan on 23 Oct (their fourth meeting). During a reception hosted by Reagan for the heads of government attending the commemorative session of the United Nations, Zhao tells Reagan he hopes for "further development of Sino-US relations." After his trip to the United Nations, Zhao makes a four-country tour of South America, and during a stopover visit in Honolulu en route home, he meets with CINC, US Pacific Command Adm. Ronald Hayes.	FBIS/China, 31 Oct 85, p.B1; FBIS/China, 4 Nov 85, p.B1.
11/13/85	China	F	Liu Huaqing Cdr, CLPA Navy	Washington DC, New Orleans, Key West, Orlando, San Diego, Honolulu	In his capacity as Vice Pres, BISS, Xu makes a 2-week visit to the United States at invitation of the Stanford University Center for Intl Security & Arms Control. In Washington, DC, on 1 Nov, Xu [concurrently a Dep Chief of the CPLA General Staff] meets with Sec of Defense Caspar Weinberger for a discussion of "issues of common interest." Xu also meets with Asst to the Pres for Natl Security Affairs Robert McFarlane, and Asst Sec of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz. Details of their discussions are not provided.	FBIS/China, 18 Nov 85, p.B1; FBIS/China, 25 Nov 85, p.B1; SHB (Reading), 15 Nov 85, p.A1/2; Defense Week (Wash., DC), 12 Nov 85, p.5.
11/23/85	US	T	Paul Wolfowitz Asst Sec of State for	Beijing	CPLA Navy Commander Liu Huaqing makes a 11-day visit to the US and holds talks in Washington, DC with CNO Adm. James Watkins, Marine Corps Cmdt Gen. P.X. Kelley, Chmn, Joint Chiefs of Staff Adm. William Crowe, and Asst Sec of Defense Richard Armitage. Details of their discussions are not provided. Liu also visits US Naval facilities in New Orleans, Key West, Orlando, San Diego, and Honolulu. In Key West, Liu meets with Secretary of the Navy John Lehman. Liu's delegation also visits US manufacturers of the naval weapons systems that China is negotiating to purchase. In Honolulu, Liu is received by CINC, US Pacific Command Adm. Ronald Hayes and CINC, US Pacific Fleet Adm. James Lyons. [Liu previously visited the US, as a Dep Chief of the PLA General Staff, accompanying then-Vice Premier Gang Biao on a month-long official visit in May 80.]	FBIS/China, 25 Nov 85,

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DATE	COUNTRY	F	T	NAME/POSITION	ITINERARY	COMMENTS	SOURCE
11/25/85	China	F		Xie Guang Dep Dir, Natl Defense Science, Technology, & Industry Cmsn	Washing- ton DC	<p>Reagan and CPSU General Sec Mikhail Gorbachev. Wolfowitz has a "friendly conversation" with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and also meets with Vice Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen.</p> <p>Xie leads an NDSTIC delegation to Washington, DC in late Nov 85 to negotiate the sale of US-made avionics for China's F8 aircraft. According to US Dep Asst Sec of Defense for Intl Security Affairs James Kelly, the deal is expected to be concluded soon, and Congress will be notified of the sale in Feb 86. The sale reportedly will provide 50 Chinese F8 aircraft with integrated navigational and fire control systems that will give the aircraft all-weather capability. McDonnell-Douglas, Boeing, Grumman, and Northrop will provide the components, costing approximately \$500 million. Xie's delegation reportedly was preceded by a technical team from the CPLA Air Force and was later joined by other officials from the NDSTIC including Zhang Pin, who previously led an NDSTIC delegation to the US in Feb 84.</p>	<p>P.B1.</p> <p>FEER, 2 Jan 86, pp.11-12.</p>